in that some of his that warps, degrades, and stuats him. Ever after going home, he has returned more acrid, morose, fierce and decreased "There is something than before That home! What an interest it has for me! With what a glamour it attracts me! I wish he would invite me to it!

As time passed, I discovered that the character of Wallraven had undergone a change, or perhaps only an opparent change, scarcely less sur-prising than that of his person and manners; the wild and wayward temper, the fierce outbreaks of passion, the morose surliness was gone, or gov-erned; the fitful, loving, tender, childlike nature ad disappeared, or was suppressed; the almost servile humility with which, without giving me his confidence, he would cast himself upon my sympathy for support-fits of feebleness, or idiocy, that almost fatally bewrayed his nobler nature, were utterly sunk, and the haughty, the regnant spirit had risen upon it. There was an air of regal beauty, of commanding grace, in his person and manner, such as I have never since seen in but one other man. The prince had certainly gained the permanent ascendency, and now gov-erned the whole inner kingdom, once so discordnt, conflicting, and rebellious

And yet-yet-there were times when certain gleams from his eyes seemed to warn me that all ith can worst and much how rous in his inunder some circumstance, the next within him might break out with terrible and destroying

Our mutual esteem and affection constantly in creased. He was my confident at least, and if I were not his, my more matured reason convinced me that it was because the scorets of his bosom, whatever they were could not be imparted, but he compensated me by the most devoted affection. At the end of the term, I invited-besoughthim to accompany me home; but he declined the visit. I thought that he might possibly return the courtesy by a similar invitation to me, which en pussant I should certainly have accepted, but he did not. To be brief, we spent a year and a half together at college before either of us knew anything personally of the family of the other. and of every term, I renewed my invitation, which he always declined. At the close of our third term, as a matter now of habit more than of expectation, I invited him to go home with me, and, to my surprise and delight, he accepted my invitation, and prepared to accompany

It was while we were on our journey that I told him my sister, Regina, would be home for the holydays, and that, above all things, I was de-ITO BE CONTINUED.

THE NATIONAL EKA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

terms expire, will be called upon by our Agent, Mr. John Kirman, to whom they will make payments, including postage, as he settles the postage bills for all the packages of the Era sent to that place. The arrangements we have made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end to the complaints with which we were formerly troubled, greater than before, are very generally acceptable to our pitrons. We hope to have an increase in our list in that and by which we live.

the wrong place, in the second part of Mrs | sake, to say nothing of our own. Southworth's story. We must throw ourselves upon her good nature, and the forbearance of our readers. Next week, we must make amends.

THE ADDRESS of the Old Pennsylvania Abolition Society will appear next week.

THE THEATRE. -Our correspondent on the first page, who writes such graphic letters about New York, mentions his former delights in theatrical amusements. We do not think they are the best for soul or body.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

By an oversight, the bills for subscribers to the Friend of Youth were not sent in the last number of the first volume, and the publisher has, therefore, been obliged to send the first number of the second volume, so that each subscriber may receive his bill for the second volume.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS.

For reports of the proceedings of meetings in relation to the Fugitive Law, see 4th page. More

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have many pigeon-holes, and get bothered sometimes. The other day, during an antiquarian search, we came across a pile of communications, prose and poetry, good, very good, which by some mischance, had been stowed away in a pigeon-hole dedicated to autiquities. We were mortified, and could not help feeling vexed at the idea of the hard thoughts of us that so many of our contributors must have been harboring this year or more. As they shall see their offspring, one by one, coming to the light, we hope for their forgiveness.

EDITORIAL MATTERS.

In conducting the Era we have attempted to satisfy various wants, and adapt it to many different tastes. A politician, but not a partisan, we have tried to make it the organ of political ideas, while keeping it free from bondage to party. Reverencing Christianity, but not sectarian, we have attempted, without any formal religious inculcation, to bring the tone of our paper into harmony with a religious spirit. Profoundly impressed with the moral responsibilities of the Press, it has been our aim to exclude from our columns everything repugnant to the requirements of a pure Public Sentiment. Actively opposing the system of slavery and the pretensions of slaveholders, we have sought to speak all the New Hampshire truth plainly, but kindly, restraining our own feelings, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of our Northern friends-so that we might gain a hearing in the South for our argu-

But, a merely political journal, engressed entirely with severe discussions, and devoted to the support of measures not generally popular, could not be expected to live on its own subscriptions: its circle of patrons would not be large enough to support it. To raise a fund by contribution for its maintenance, would impose a heavy tax on a few generous persons, and obligations on its editor, inconsistent with his independence, tions as should make it an agreeable companion to the literary man, the miscellaneous reader, the family circle. This, too, we have attempted, making our Literary Miscellany as ample as the try could render it.

In all these nims we have been guided by a regard to the interests of the Cause we advocate, and our own personal interests and tastes. We did not expect to please everybody, but we have pleased far more than we expected. Occasionlong speeches; another discontinued, because fictitious narratives peculiarly instructive, and the South killed Van Buren in 1844. more beneficial in a moral way than many ser-

We are thankful to our friends for their wellintended suggestions, the offspring of the kind interest they take in a paper that they have learned to regard as a familiar companion. Their hints are always respectfully considered, and, even

grateful for the good will that prompted

intensity with which it works on the imagination and sensibility, wasting both in barren effort and and inculcates the most detestable social lessons. own principles. Against all these classes of works, we cherish unqualified hostility. But there is another class of fictitious writings, which paints Life as it is, kindles without exhausting imagination and sensibility, affords healthful and pleasing relaxation after severe bodily or mental toil, is imbued with a respect for all that is good, and a dislike of all that is evil, glows with generous sentiments; or inculcates impressively high moral lessons, or great principles in ethics, politics, or social science. Fiction dedicated to these uses, is a blessing to the world. Such Fiction is Truth itself. lifting the Soul of man to companionship with the Ideal forms of Beauty and Goodness; and we would ever welcome it to our columns.

These thoughts have not been suggested by any expression of dissatisfaction on the part of our readers; but an occasional explanation o that all the principles on which the paper is conducted, thering is due to underlibers, and an occasion for it in him of the paper is about drawing to a close.

In the Circular Letter enclosed to every subscriber, reasons are assigned why the relations between us should be continued. We hope each one will read it and act upon its suggestions with his usual energy and promptitude.

A FEW WORDS ONLY TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Owing to our rigid cash system, the subscribers to the Era are never subject to any annoyance from dwas. We owe nothing to each other, exept to love one another.

But, the same system which fortunately exempts them from being bored with duns, subjects them to bills in advance, and little billet-doux, reminding them that at a moment when they are not dreaming of it, they may suddenly part company with the Era.

Two weeks ago, we sent special circulars prepaid as the law directs, to some six or seven hundred persons, who had given proof of willingness Beauty, my fair one with golden locks." to act as voluntary agents for the Era. Without their cooperation, we could not get along at all Of course, they will not come to the conclusion that the paper is prospering so much, that it does not need hear help. Yaey was remember, that as we have to renew our whole list every year, it is very much like starting a new paper.

But, we did not intend to exclude the rest of our subscribers from acting "on their own hook." We like them too well for that. So we have got up another circular for their and our joint benefit which they will find enclosed in this week's paper. It is not so voluminous as the President's annual message, but it contains suggestions and and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers no hints of great importance to the Eva-in which If any one, after reading it with care, can suf-

fer his subscription to run out without renewing, MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY .- We find our- or resist the inclination to hunt up a new subselves compelled, very rejuctantly, to break off in scriber or two, we shall feel very sorry for his

Of the two thousand subscribers, whose times expire with this number of the paper, and whose names are to be erased, unless renewed, how many of them have concluded to say, Farewell? The answer will be given during this week or the next. Meantime, that they may all be inspired by good example, we take the liberty of extracting the following from a business letter. A friend in Massachusetts writes-

renew my subscription for the Era without delay, very much as the dinner bell notifies me to dine when I am hungry, for your paper is al-ways welcome as my daily food, and would be alas soon forgotten as that. With a little effort I have obtained four new subscribers, &c.

That is taking a common sense view of the Another friend, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, writes

November 5th-"I herein enclose twenty-four-dollars, for which

you will please send the Era to the persons named below, and three copies of the Fiend of Youth.

* * The amount I send I have collected in the course of the day. The community here is in a great excitement about the Fugitive Law, and other proceedings of the last session, and are determined to have the means of knowing what is going on in Congress at the next session One day's work! Almost everybody can do

omething. Here is another extract from a subscriber in

North Carolina, who, renewing his subscription,

"I may be allowed to say, that during the two years that I have been receiving the Era, I have een well pleased with the manner and spirit with which it has been conducted, as the renewal of my subscription at this time witnesseth. knowledge, there is no other copy of the Era taken in this part of the State, but I feel a confidence that if the National Era was more go illy read by anti-slavery and pro-slavery, Free Soil and anti-Free Soil, by Northerners and Southerners, there would be abundantly less bitter feeling, talk of disunion, &c., than at present lamentably exists between the different sections and parties. With the best wishes for the prosperity of the editor, and success of the Ern. I am

* There are a good many taken in other parts of the

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The electoral votes of all the States on the present basis of representation are 294, necessary to a choice, 148. The St. Louis Union, calculating the chances of Mr. Benton for the Presidency should be be nominated, sets down the following States, as certain for him:

Maine Indiana -Missouri Pennsylvania Michigan -Texas Arkansas

We think the Union is mistaken in claiming Arkansas, but deduct both Texas and Arkansas, and Mr. Benton would still have 152, four more than enough to elect.

The Union concedes to the Whigs, Vermont, ware, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida. attach no importance to its menaces, which are as This is too much, if Benton should run against and repugnant to his self-respect. It became ne- that mongrel politician, "a national Whig." In cessary, therefore, to invest it, as far as possible | that case, Verment, Rhode Island, and New Jerwithout impairing its character, with such attrac- sey, would be as likely to cast their votes for him as his opponent.

The same paper marks as doubtful, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mis- it is certain that a majority of the Representatives sissippi, Louisiana. We do not agree with itnecessary political discussions of the paper would | Every slaveholding State except Texas and Mis- of opponents of the extension of slavery, and haallow, and as rich as liberally paid contributions souri would be sure to go against him. But, if ters of the infamous Fugitive law. Nobody in his from some of the most gifted minds of the coun- fairly brought out by the Northern Democracy he would be elected with them against him. But, if a National Democratic Convention be

held, Mr. Benton will not be nominated. The two-thirds rule would put the veto power in the hands of his enemies, and effectually cut him off-Here is a fact that we wish the Northern Demoally, one has hinted that we printed too many crats would attentively consider. Were Mr-Benton the only Democratic candidate before the there was not enough of that interesting kind of People at the next election, he would most reading. One would have been better suited, if probably be elected-and it is certain that no the paper were more literary; another, if so much other candidate, as yet named, would be. But, space were not given up to "light reading" One knowing all this, the National Democratic Conkindly reasons with us against the introduction vention should it be held, could never be induced doughfaces, our word for it, they would repeal it. of fiction into our columns; another thinks our to nominate him. This is just as certain as that If they needed a stimulant to this work, the bul-

There is but one way, then, in which Mr. Ber ton can be brought into the field under favorable auspices as a candidate-and that is, by the sponunation of the Democratic party, and the efusal to hold a National Nominating Convention.

Should the usual course be adopted, and such a Convention be held, we shall have a re-enactwhen we do not recognize their soundness, we at ment of the stereotyped Non-Intervention Resolu-

nomination. Then, by acclamation, not Conven- It will be the agitating question of the next ses-A word or two in regard to Fiction. One class | tion, General Scott will be brought out as the | sion. Congress will be compelled to consider it, by the Mexicans at the city of Mexico.

In none of these speculations do we indicate emotion; a third, by the Satanic ingenuity with our own preferences or purposes. The Free Soil which it veils the loathsome features of vice, men of the country will doubtless stand by their

THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE.

"Few persons have any idea of the extent of the shoe trade carried on between the Northern and Southern States. A merchant of this city, largely in the trade, estimates the value of shoes annually sent south from New York alone at \$5,000,000 Allowing \$40 as the average value of each case the number of cases sent during the year, at this estimate, is one hundred and twenty-five thousand Boston and Philadelphia send, perhaps, as many ore. The trade was never more flourishing than has been during the current season." The New York Journal of Commerce, from

which the above is taken, adds, that a continuavery different state of things. Fudge! The Abolition excitement has pre-

anciest of the Journal of Charmen. By its over showing the trade this year, marked, as it is, ishing as it has ever been before. By the way, non-intercourse in the article of

shoes would not work well. The South would go barefooted a good while, before it could manufacture that ten millions worth of shoes it receives from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia The last will be indeed a last resort.

ANOTHER ORGAN.

The Washington Union has a great fondness for Executive confidences. The editor is never so happy and self-complacent as when disclosing the fact that he has been in communication with the 'great men" who have charge of the ship of state. During the term of Mr. Polk he flourished in all his glory, every now and then startling the nation with references to mysteries known only to the favored few. Unfortunately, he never gained the ear of General Taylor; but it would seem from the style in which he speaks of Mr. Fillmore, as if he were about to serve the purpose of a third organ to that gentleman. In this columns a few days ago, we observed the following important disclosure, evidently showing the most con-SAN THE Wing Kink tion and "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government,"

" We know, from the declarations of Mr. Fillmore, not later than yesterday, that it is his fixed purpose to take care fin the words of the Constitution) that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Union is the most authoritative exponent in the country. It speaks by authority for the North, for the South, for the whole country, for the universal Democracy, and for the Whig Executive.

BELLYING.

"If this compromise be not faithfully execut-ed—if the law, and in other words the Constitu-tion, be not enforced—all confidence between South and North is at an end. The Union itself must topple downwards. We know that such is the sentiment of the friends of the Union in Georgia. They expect to obtain a majority in the convention of Georgia. But they are determined to take that ground, and to maintain it. We know that such is the determination of the most devoted friends of the Union in Virginia."-Washington Union.

selves, and redeem the character of the city from "Having received your circular, it prompts me this foul disgrace, they may have the bonor of setting an example which will tend, with fatal the light of a universal Liberty. Union, and the tearing asunder of all those ties, social and political, that bind us together as one people The choice is before them-the Union, or he unrelaked rescue of runaway slaves. There is no other alternative-there is no middle ground. On one or the other must they take their stand? - Ibid.

"We differ little from them as to the line of duty which the actual occurrence of these things uld dictate. They would resist in anticipation of evil: we would wait till all fair and hangrahl of prevention had been ineffectually tried. Then, if the dominant majority should remain 'deaf to the voice of duty and of consanguinity,' we would resort to more stringent, and, if necessary, extreme measures. We would shake hands with such faithless and oppressive associates—separate from them, if our solemn duty required it, and form a Government of our own, under which we could live in security and honor."—Ibid.

"The whole compromise ought to be carried out; and, further, no new aggression should be at-tempted—no new agitation permitted in our public councils. The most vigorous measures must be adopted to prevent it. If these fail, then the sue is made, and the Union cannot be maintained. The most glorious structure that the world has ever seen will be sacrificed to the rage of fanaticism and the intrigues of factious politicians."-

"The election in New York takes place on the 5th instant, and if, unfortunately, a considerable number of the disciples of Seward's higher-law creed be elected to Congress and the other important offices, and a disposition be manifested to aid that pestiferous demagogue in his attempt to repeal the fugitive-slave law, and to disturb any of the other measures of the compromise, it will be fraught with the most deadly consequences to the welfare of the country. It will react in the South, and unstring the arms of the friends of the Union We feel, however, great confidence in a favorable issue of the election in the Empire State."-Ibul.

"They have been made to believe that the South is not in earnest—that she is threatening, and will never strike. This is a gross and fatal mistake. The Union is in imminent danger; and if the compromise be broken—if the Constitution be further violated, and this agitation be continued and further aggression be committed on the South—this glorious Union is gone."—Ibid.

"Should any attempt be made to repeal the law or strip it of its efficiency, the South will question as no longer debatable-as no longer fit for action; and if the Hotspurs and fanatics of the North should persist in their rash endeavors to violate the compromise and the Constitution, those fanatics and factious politicans will have to answer for the fearful consequences."

The Union is filled from day to day with this kind of stuff. The single idea presented is, "let the compromise alone, or we'll break down the Union." Men of spirit at the North, men of taste at the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Dela- People of the country, we tell the Union, that we force through an unconstitutional act for abolishmeaningless as its arguments are inconclusive.

The electors of the North will vote just as they please, without any reference to its opinions or objurgations. Whether a majority of "the disciples of Seward's higher-law creed" be elected to to be chosen from that section will be composed senses doubts that fact, and nobody in his senses imagines that any "deadly consequences" will result from it.

The Union's threat that, should any attempt be made to repeal or amend the Fugitive law, " the South will treat the question as no longer dehatable," will affect the nerves of no one except those of the valiant General, Cass. The representatives of the Northern People, upon whom please them to do so, and, if it were not for the Truth and Justice.

lying of the Union would supply it.

of fictitious writings is marked by false and exercise Whig nominee, and the result will be a worse travagant views of life and duty; another, by the rout of the Paltimore tacticians than that suffered North the spirit of revolution. There is such a North the spirit of revolution. There is such a Senate as Lewis Cass, Daniel Dickinson, and thing as presuming too far on its forbearance. Daniel Webster. How many of the thousands of That, the slaveholders may find out when too late to correct their mistake. The law is a debatable and a repealable one-it may be debated without a dissolution of the Union,

but it will be, let the Union stand or fall. As to its repeal, that is another question. If the North were united, there would be no doubt concerning it: it would be repealed more quickly than it passed. But, to the disgrace of the non-slaveholders of the country be it spoken, they are not united. There are traitors, or cowards, or shortsighted men enough among them to baffle their will for the present. That there will be a majorty of the members of the House in favor of repeal or essential modifications, we have no doubt; but, in the Senate, there will be at least six Senators from free States who will be found against all change. So long as they remain in their seats, tion of the Abolition excitement may produce a the law will remain on the statute book; so that the agitation for repeal must be directed towards effecting such a revolution in their respective vailed during the last eighteen years, and any number of times we have heard just such a threat from public life. from public life.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER is amusing. Speaking, tributions to American Literature. is do done with the species

law it gravely says-"If the law shall be successfully resisted, then it will become the duty of the Southern States to act in the premises, and to act with energy and decision. Three points will be presented for the consideration of the South, viz: To refuse to consume the manufactures of Massachusetts-to send sufficient number of armed men to see that the law shall be duly enforced in future cases—or to secode from the Union."

The idea of sending a sufficient number of armed men to old Massachusetts, to catch runaways, is capital. If this fail to bring the Yankees to their senses, they must be beyond the reach of

BE PATIENT.

Let not the friends of Freedom be driven to the use of intemperate expressions or rash measures. "Oppression maketh a wise man mad;" but, for all that, it were better that the wise man should remain sober. Never before was there greater need of patience and wisdom. Nothing

will be minol be violance Let the advocates of Slavery deal in menace, vituperation, and lynch law. We have truth, rensen and numbers on our side. Unless Freedom be betrayed at the North, a perpetual limit has been set to all slaveholding territory in this Territories. Union. The entire Pacific coast is consecrated to Freedom. State after State, to be organized out of that territory, will come into the Union free from the taint of Slavery.

The people of New Mexico have given such evidence of their determination to preserve their soil free, that, unless the Judges whom the Executive has appointed for the Territory, overrule at once the Popular Will, the Common Law, and the Law of Nations, the States to be hereafter formed therein must be non-slaveholding. Minnesota is in process of formation as a free State; and other States of a like character have yet to be organized out of our Western and Northwestern territory. Already, the non-slaveholding States have a majority of six in the Senate. The next census will reveal such a growth of the free States. such an increase of their proportionate representation in the House, as to make all schemes of Disunion impracticable.

Unless the Laws of Nature be a mockery, Prudence a fiction, and Experience a teacher of lies, "Unless the citizens of that place bestir them- Freedom must increase, and Slavery decrease, in this Union, until the whole land shall glow with

With such a prospect, there is no occasion for desperate or violent remedies against the usurpations of Slavery. Public Opinion and the Ballot-Box are our weapons; and these we shall use to resist aggression, not inflict it; to redress our grievances, not to make others suffer; to establish justice, and imbue the Federal Government with the same spirit of liberty which impelled our fathers to resist Foreign Tyranny, and set limits to the extension of Domestic Slavery. Strength that we have not to-day, will come to-morrow. What we cannot accomplish this year, we will try

the next-ever hoping, ever doing. Nor need the slaveholding States infer from this that violent measures will be attempted against their institutions-that the Constitution will be violated, for the purpose of destroying slavery, whenever the North shall have sufficient power. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people of that section believe that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the States-and they would resist any attempt at usurpation of power over the subject, from an instinct of self-preservation, if for no other reason. No State right would be safe against the power of a Central Government which should be suffered to prostrate the right of a State to regulate its own domestic concerns Why is it that, in a Confederacy of thirty-one States, some of them with populations, respectively, of two and three millions, the little States of Delaware and Rhode Island, with populations scarcely numbering one hundred thousand souls, enjoy, unmolested, unquestioned, equal political power, in the Senate of the United States, with their powerful associates? Because a regard for the Constitution and for fair dealing prevails among all, and because the self-interest of all is involved in the protection of the rights of each. No matter, then, what the ascendency of the free States in the Federal Government, the same causes which give security to Delaware against the deprivation of her rights, would give security to the slaveholding States. Other causes would work to the same result. The great body of the People of the North, un

less aroused by some gross act of aggression, like that of the Fugitive Law, are not apt to be profoundly excited upon the subject of Slavery. They are not propagandists. Although we expect to see them setting their faces as flint against all attempts to involve them in the extension or support of Slavery, and using their moral influence against it, they never can be induced to embark in violent measures for its overthrow. To imagine that the farmers, and manufacturers, and mer-South, are disgusted with this bullying tone, chants, and shopkeepers, of the North could be Speaking in behalf of a large portion of the free prevailed upon to use their power in Congress to ing slavery in the States, and then employ the army of the United States to enforce the act, is simply nonsensical.

Of the philanthropists of the free States. actively engaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, we know of none who contemplate violent aggres-Congress or not, is quite unimportant, so long as sion. Generally, they believe that peaceful measures, in all reforms, are demanded by the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and their philosophy teaches them that a civil and servile war is not the true road to Freedom-not a fitting preparation for an Emancipation, which shall bless alike both races, and harmonize their rela-

While the South, therefore, has nothing to apprehend from the vast preponderance of nonslaveholders in the Federal Government, the friends of Freedom have every reason to look forward to it with hope and gladness. Let them bide their time, and possess their souls in patience, especially the law was intended to operate, will discountenancing violence, and relying upon take the liberty of inquiring into its constitution- peaceable means, diligently and faithfully used, to

"Diligently and faithfully used." Remember the Southern delegation in Congress could never have passed territorial bills without the Proviso, We will not impute to all the slaveholders the or forced through the Fugitive Bill, by their own extreme folly of this print. Extravagant as they strength. The free States have a majority of quite so arrogant as to tell the North, that a law they may thank some of their own representatives tioned or opposed by their Representatives. It Let it mark the representatives who have proved that was, when he fired at us for writing what we have one, to introduce you to yourself, for you will be opposed with all the energies that the hon-false to the cause of freedom; let it confide its did not write.

tion, and Woodbury, or some such man put in est Representatives of a free people can command. interests to none who will sacrifice free Principles to perpetuate the Slave Interest

If it want the Fugitive Law repealed, it will not do to send such men to the United States its citizens who are now anathematizing in public meetings the Compromise members of Congress, will carry their indignation to the polls, and make it tell upon the elections, in defiance of all party considerations?

SATURDAY EVENING POST AND MRS. SOUTH-WORTH.

"We are happy to be able to announce to the umerous readers of the Post, that we have made an arrangement with Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTH vorru, author of 'Retribution,' 'The Deserted Wife," Shannondale," &c., by which, after the 1st of January next, she will (with the exception of an occasional story in a Washington paper) write exclusively for the Post."—Sat. Ev. Post.

The "Washington paper" referred to is, the National Era. The Post, in some additional remarks, pays a high, but well-deserved, tribute to the genius of

Mrs. Southworth. We have no doubt that the engagement will be agreeable and advantageous to both the enterprising publisher and our esteemed friend, the untiring author We like to see our literary momen liberally said for their our

"THE COMPROMISE."

The Compromise must be sustained in all its parts; and it must be sustained not simply as a series of measures providing for the admission of California, the reclamation of fugitive slaves Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the settlement of the Texas bounds ry; but it must be sustained as a treaty of peace and amity, adjusting the principles of future ac-tion, and binding the Federal Government to stay its hands from meddling with slave institutions. These peace measures were not intended simply to heal the particular and specific wounds which afflicted the country during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress; but they were intend-ed to provide for the future, by establishing a rule for the settlement of all the questions which grow out of slave institutions. We therefore contend that the compromise will be violated not only in the repeal of the fugitive slave law, but in either of the following cases:

I. When the fugitive slave bill is repealed or ndered ineffectual When a State is refused admittance because

constitution admits slavery;

When slavery is abolished in the District of 4. When Congress attempts to regulate the

slave trade between the States; 5. When Congress attempts to interfere with slavery in the States, org

To sum up all these in one proposition, it appears to us that the compromise is violated whenever the Federal Government departs from the principle of intervention. - Washington Union.

The Union seems to be laboring under a strange hallucination. The "Compromise" never passed Congress. After a desperate and protracted struggle, it was utterly demolished, and Mr. Clay, its great advocate, betook himself to salt water to restore the capital he had wasted in that famous project. No-we are mistaken-it was not utterly demolished. A vestige of it, the Utah bill, received the sanction of the Senate, and was sent to the House, bearing the high-sounding title of the great Omnibus itself.

After that, several measures were taken up out through the usual course, and were successively adopted, without any compact or agreement, but simply because there happened to be majorities in favor of them. Nobody dreamed that they constituted a Compromise-nobody called them a Compromise. Even the "Omnibus itself escaped that brand. The readers of the Union will remember how indignantly it rejected that title, and how affectionately it always spoke of the Omnibus as "the Adjustment? advocates styled it, "the Adjustment." It was no Compromise, they proudly declared-for no party, no section, compromised any right or in-

If the combination of the measures, denominated the Omnibus, could not be called a Compromise, much less could the measures, when singly considered, and passed successively, without any compact or agreement, making the passage or fulfilment of one, dependent upon that of

The Union may mystify itself, but no one else. The measures adopted by Congress, at its last session, were distinct measures, separately acted upon, considered and adopted according to usual parliamentary forms, and, like all other laws, are subject to revision, amendment, or repeal, at the discretion of the Law Making power. The People did not confer on Congress the power to compromise their rights, or to pass irrepealable lawsnor did Congress pretend to perpetrate any such absurdity. Besides, there was nothing in the nature of the measures, involving compromise. California was admitted as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery. She had a right to admission, and Congress had no right to object to her Constitution on account of its anti-slavery provision. This has always been Southern doctrine, and, in this

case, the North was interested in her admission There was no concession on either side, of course no compromise. New Mexico and Utah were placed under Territorial Government, and the Proviso was omitted. This was a clear gain by the South, not conceded by the North, but extorted from the fears of some of its representatives. Where one section gained all it demanded, and the other lost all that it insisted upon, through the treachery of some of its agents, how could there be a compromise ?" But, it may be said that the abolition of the slave trade was a concession to the North, and the Fugitive bill a concession to the South. We recollect well, that Mr. Clay and Mr. King, both Southern men, were the most zealous for the abolition of the slave trade in the District. By them and other Southern men, the slave-pens

were stigmatized as nuisances, and a disgrace to the capital city of the nation. Besides, the measure was only a transcript of what had been done by many slaveholding States. It was not then a concession to the North. It was only carrying out in relation to the District a policy which has long prevailed in a majority of the slave States. It was a Southern as well as Northern measure. If the South conceded nothing, in what consists the " compromise ?" As to the Fugitive bill, it is a concession to the

that reason; if wrong, and beyond what the Con- Rose Water is the only expensive ingredient in stitution requires or authorizes, it should be rehe in violation of any right, or of good faith; or | with cologue. of any compact or compromise, there being none The Union may rest assured that when the friends of Freedom obtain the ascendency in Con-

gress, they will exercise their own judger at as to the continuance, amendment, or repeal of any of the late measures of that body, without reference to its hallucination about a compromise, but guided alone by what they believe constitutional and "Dear Doctor Balley: Will you be so good as to inform your readers why you have said nothing of the character of the 'Free Presbyterian.'
"Yours, respectfully."

I don't know, indeed. I plead guilty to doing some things, and leaving undone others, without ality, its necessity, its policy, whenever it may redress all grievances and secure the triumph of any reason at all-just because an editor cannot always think. If it will please our friend, or do service to the " Free Presbyterian," we will say, what we thought we had said, that it is a wellconducted newspaper, the faithful exponent especially of the Anti-Slavery principles of the Free Presbyterians, those ecceders from the Presbyteare apt to be in their pretensions, they are not forty in the House and six in the Senate; so that rian organizations, who feel bound to set their faces as flint against all toleration of Slavery. It which has to be executed chiefly among its citi- for the passage of these obnoxious measures. Let | is edited by a man of sterling integrity, whom we zens is "not longer debatable"-shall not be ques- the North reform itself; this is its first duty | never knew to go off half-cocked, except once, and

For the National Era. A WINTER EVENING RHYME.

BY WILLIAM SYDNEY THAYER.

The Frost had smitten the hill-tops, And the fields blushed where he came And the torch of Autumn's Angels

Had set the woods affame No longer the dusty road side Did the golden rod adorn, No more the feet of the west wind

Danced on the tasselled corn. Birds of passage, sailing southward, Like ships along the skies, Seemed to bear away our sunshin

To their tropical Paradise. The sunlight fied o'er the mountains, The day had nearly ceased, And the waves of the twilight shadows Were flowing towards the east

The dying sun with his glories Had robed the meadow sward As the Prophet threw off his mantle

To go before the Lord. Along the river's margin, Not knowing where or why, Went forth two loving beings,

Went forth my love and i. And her gaze, so calmly earnest With joy my soul did thrill, As a flush falling out from a cloud rift

Gladdens the snowy hill. She sales her deplant of batha! THE REPORT OF A SALE

That was unseen to my eyes.

The crickets were singing loudly At the birth of the fair young moon, And the winds with the rustling cedar-Were weaving a mournful tur We heard not : all seemed silent As the pulse of Nature had stopped To catch the fremulous accents That from her dear lips dropped

Oh, words, so few and precious! Ye never can depart. Till all its clinging fancies Shall leave this beating heart. And though smong the Living

And the kindly snows are keeping Her grave-sod warm and green As I sit in my room by the fire This wintry night and cold. Her presence quietly gliding

Comes near me as of old I feel her hand's light pressure, I see her features fair, And beneath that look so saintly March Princip.

Thanks, Father, that still thou sendest Some glad beatitude, Some blessed presence to the soul,

That, to every suffering spirit. Some luring Phanton calls, And Pope and Memory open Their angel-baunted halls. Cambridge, January, 1850.

HONOR TO MR. BINGHAM.

In all parts of this State we have the stronges expressions of approbation of Mr Bingham's course. A meeting at Lower Saginaw passed the

following resolution Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham—the faithful, fearless, and honest representative of the constituency he represented, and by whom he was elected—on the bill for the admission of California; his manly opposition to the extension of slavery, the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, and against the renewal of the plough patent to the heirs of Jethro Wood; and hereby tender him our hearifelt thanks for the faithful services rendered.-Peninsular Freeman. Praise nobly deserved.

"JOHN WENTWORTH, member of Congress from

days, before it will be necessary to return to the next Congress, which will be his last session. His place will be filled by another, and we have our opinion that we shall not be benefited by the change. Wentworth has his faults—but there is no doubt but that he has represented the wishes of his constituents faithfully on most of the important questions, and he has certainly worked well for the district.—Chicago Citizen.

We hope Mr. Malony, his successor, will prove as true to the liberal sentiment of his district as John Wentworth has done.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The following paragraph from one of our exchanges communicates a discovery which promhas been found out lately, as well as from the hair of hoary-headed gentlemen :

" A distinguished General (Twiggs) returned from the Mexican war covered with 'glory.' He had, however, two marks of hard service which laurels could not hide—as they did Cæsar's baldness. One was a head as white as wool, and the other a cutaneous eruption on the forehead. For the latter, he was advised to try a mixture of sulphur, and sugar of lead, and rose water. In ap-plying it, some of the mixture moistened the hair n the forehead, and after a while that part of his air resumed the original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it became, and now is, of its primitive sandy hue. He commu-nicated it to some of his friends in Washington, especially to some ex-members who are widowers and seeking preferment-and it has been found efficacious in every instance. It does not dye the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and re-

store the original color The receipt is as follows: I drachm Sac-Sulphur, 1 drachm Sugar of Lead, 4 oz. Rose Water, mix them, and shake the phial on using the mixture, and bathe the hair twice a day for a week, or longer if necessary.

The receipt is not correct. It should read. Lac Sulphur, not Sac Sulphur, and the proportions are not put down according to the original recipe. This was as follows: Sugar of Lead 1 drachm, Lac Sulphur 2 drachms, Rose Water The Lac Sulphur is almost insoluble, and the

probability is, that the Sugar of Lead is the only potential ingredient. Of the effect of the mixture, if properly used, there can be no doubt. It will change gray hair to a brown, and its effect upon the growth and healthiness of the hair is decidedly beneficial. It cleanses the scalp, and we have observed, that during its use, the hair is not apt to come out. We think the proportion of sugar of lead ought

to be doubled. That is, to four ounces, apothecary weight or measure, of water, there should be of sugar of lead and lac sulphur, each, two Rose Water is directed to be used, but it is Slaveholding Interest, without any equivalent. If not essential. Where much of the mixture is it be constitutional and right, it should stand for consumed, it makes it rather costly. Indeed, the

it. Soft water will do as well, and whenever pealed for that reason-and the repeal would not used, the mixture can be rendered sweet-smelling, The newspapers direct that it should be shaken up whenever used. This will do, if the object be to convert each particular hair into a brimstone match, standing out, stiff and erect, ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-tipped

> head dress. The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be still and limpid when you put it on.

> Be sure the apothecary do not make a mistake and give you black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong medicament. And do not let him put you off with " flowers of sulphur "-what you want is the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the root zealously, When you have restored its youth, use it, as you would water, once a day, in the morning, to moist en the hair, so that you may, by the aid of your ordinary instrumentalities, restrain its eccentricities, and make it lie smoothly and modestly upon your scalp. By the time the process has been completed, you must get your wife, if you

Such is the great Twiggs discovery-such its power, and the true mode of using it. Let no one infer from this, that we speak from experience. We dislike egotism, and wish to be understood as communicating the results of a very critical observation.

that looks out at you from the glass belongs to

that venerable, gray-headed gentleman who used

to face you whenever you stood before that me

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERA-TURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. November, 1850, New York Stringer & Townsend. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November, 1850 New York: The Harpers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston: E. Littell & Co. These three periodicals embrace nearly all that

is valuable in Foreign Periodical Literature. Littell's is the oldest, and has secured a firm hold on public opinion. The editor takes a wide range in making his selections, and is careful to present us with the substantial results of Foreign Science, as well as the most entertaining articles

of Foreign Literature. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY has attained, since its commencement a few months since, great popularity. The November number closes the first volume of six numbers, and the issue, it is annodated has aimings to lifty thousand copies My Comment of the state of the vey for the public taste. Both of these mouth-

lies we have noticed at length in a former num

ber of the Era.

The International, is another candidate for public favor, and there is plenty of room for it. Four numbers constitute a volume, at \$1. By the single number it is 25 cents, by the year \$3 The magazine is exceedingly well edited. It is not exclusively devoted to selections from Foreign Literature; considerable space, we observe, is assigned to original papers from Home Authors of distinction. Translations are also given from the best French and German authors. A most interesting department of the work is that allotted to "Authors and Books," in which a general survey of the condition and current events of the Literary World is taken, so that one obtains a very good idea of what authors are doing every-

We wish all these publications great success Their enterprising publishers deserve well of the

American public The last named magnite to fer the by Tark; & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, above 9th street. Washington; Harper's New Monthly, by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue; and Littell's Lire. .. ing Age, by W. Adam, Pa. avenue.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. October, 1850 New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Manry, Penn. avenue, Washington.

"Christopher under Canvass," " The Green Hand." and " My Novel; or, Varieties of English Life. are the chief attractions of this number. The Green Hand" winds up his "short yarn," which has been running only some fourteen months. It is a capital sea story. We notice the beginning of another interesting series of papers, entitled " Modern State Trials." The other articles are, Military Life in North Africa, the French Wars of Religion, and several delightful poems from Delta

The embellishments in Graham's Monthly are worth the price of the volume. The reading matter grows better and better. Some of the best

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. December, 1850. Phila-

delphia: George R. Graham, editor. For sale by W. Adam, Pa. avenue, Washington.

minds of the country are laid under contribution. Two Poems in this number are particularly noticeable-one, of gorgeous fancies, by R. H. Stoddard, another, on the death of Wordsworth, by this district, returned to this city last week. He will have time only to stay at home about ten have graced our columns. KNICKERBOCKER. New York:

For sale as above.

This number is overflowing with poetry, some of it of sterling metal. The editor's gossip with readers and correspondents is as sparkling as

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. The reader of this able Quarterly will find much to interest him in an article on Reforms and Reformers, by the Rev. John Parkman. Mr. Everett's writings are noticed critically by the Hon. George S. Holland. The admirers of Mr. Giles will be delighted with an elaborate article ises to "to take the shine off" of anything that from his pen on the influences of the character of Christ. The other articles are, Modern Scepticism, The Motive of Virtue, and North American

Review on Hungary. THE CONSPIRATOR. By A. E. Dupuy. New York: D. A.

Washington. A new novel, by a Western lady, founded upon the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. We could wish that the genius of the accomplished authoress had selected a theme that had not become almost too commonplace for fiction. She has fine abilities, and a certain friend, who had the pleasure of seeing several chapters of the present work in manuscript, speaks in high terms of the

power they evinced.

GENEVIEVE, or the History of a Servant Girl. By Lamar tine. Translated by A. R. Scoble. New York: " Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

When we sit down to one of Lamartine's books

the first sensation is displeasure at his egotism and strained sentimentalism; but this feeling is soon lost in admiration of his fine sensibility, his delicate perception of the Beautiful, his affluent imagination, the nobleness of his sentiments, the warm eloquence of his style. The works noticed above are his latest. Genvieve is an exquisite story, the beginning of a

ple. It is a most praiseworthy undertaking and Lamartine, with his genuine sympathies with the laboring masses, is the very man for the work. WILLIAM TRLL. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Fart

series, we understand, to be written for "the Peo-

ham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. This is a translation from the French of M. De Florian. Appended, is a life of the author, and

in the same volume is bound up a sketch of Andreas Hofer, the "Tell" of the Tyrol. The whole is handsomely printed, and embellished with very pretty engravings on wood. The style of the author is florid, but he narrates with so much grace and pathos the principal incidents in the life of the heroic Tell, that one's attention is fairly taken captive. We suppose

the book is intended for boys; but, having picked it up just to glance at it, we could not help reading it all through, although we are a little past boyhood. CHILD'S STORY BOOK. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A fine Holyday Gift, for little folk. It contains eight stories, and a number of attractive pictures.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: I am requested to state that the pa-per coming to this office for Robert Offley does not arrive here, for some weeks past, on the dey when due; and further, that the number containing the "Fugitive Slave Law" has not at all come to hand, and is required as a reference, as well as to become acquainted with the provisions of the

to become acquainted with the provisions of the law. You will please forward that number.

Yours, &c., William Fox, P. M. Will Mr. Fox please tell us what is the address

TRIAL OF GENERAL CHAPLIN FOR CARRYING OFF SLAVES.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 11, 6 P. M.—The pre-liminary movements for the trial of General Chaplin, on the charge of carrying off slaves, commenced this morning. George R. Richard-son, Esq., Attorney General, and Mr. Bowie ap-peared for the prosecution, and Chas. H. Pitts of Baltimore, Mr. Brewer of Montgomery, and Mr. Radeliffe of Washington, as counselfor the de-fence.